THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL

I hereby certify that this transcript constitutes an accurate record of the meeting of the National Petroleum Council on February 24, 1987.

Ralph E. Bailey Chairman

1	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
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4	Meeting of the
5	NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL :
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8	Dolley Madison Ballroom The Madison Hotel
9	Fifteenth & M Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C.
10	Tuesday,
11	February 24, 1987
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13	The meeting was convened at 10:00 a.m.
14	RALPH E. BAILEY, Chairman, presiding.
15	APPEARANCES:
16	Charles E. Shultz, Chairman
17	Coordinating Subcommittee
18	Honorable John S. Herrington,
19	Secretary of Energy
20	A.V. Jones, Jr., Chairman Agenda Committee
21	John R. Hall, Chairman Finance Committee
22	
23	Collis P. Chandler, Jr., Chairman Nominating Committee
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Proposed Final Report of NPC Committee on U.S. Oil and Gas Outlook

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen. Will you find your seats please? The ninety-second meeting of the National Petroleum Council will please come to order.

Ladies and gentlemen, you have in front of you a copy of this morning's agenda and, as usual, we have a very good turnout. I suggest that we dispense with the calling of the role and, if there's no objection, the check-in out in the Executive Chamber One will serve as the official attendance record of this meeting. If you didn't check-in out there please do so, if you will, before you leave.

Now, I would like to introduce the persons seated at the head table. On my far left is Ed Cox, Vice Chairman of the Council. On my far right is Marshall Nichols, the Executive Director of the Council. Next to Marshall is the Honorable William F. Martin, Deputy Secretary of Energy.

we are pleased that Secretary Martin has joined with us this morning. Secretary Herrington is delayed because of some other business; some of which you might know about. But, he will be here a little later on and we'll be hearing about him -- from him.

As you know, Secretary Martin, the Council has under consideration the final report of the Committee on U.S. Oil and Gas Outlook. Unfortunately, Jim Ketelsen who chaired

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the Committee is unable to present the report this morning.

Mrs. Ketelsen passed away just a few days ago and I know that all of you join with the group in extending to Jim our condolences.

Mr. Chuck Shultz, of Tenneco, will present the report in Jim's behalf. Let me say that I think Jim has done an outstanding job getting this report out in almost record time. Chuck Shultz served as chairman of the subcommittee, and he and his group, too, have done an outstanding job of bringing it together. I would like to have his report, please. Mr. Shultz?

MR. SHULTZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ladies and gentleman, I am pleased to present for your approval this morning our Committee's proposal for a final report entitled Factors Affecting U.S. Oil and Gas Outlook, and a draft letter transmitting the report to the Secretary of Energy. The draft report and the transmittal letter were sent to the Council late last month for your review and an extra copy is in front of you this morning.

By way of background, a little over a year ago,
Secretary Herrington requested the National Petroleum Council
to examine the factors affecting the nation's future supply
of, and demand for, oil and natural gas. The Secretary also
requested that the study examine the factors that
precipitated the 1970, energy crists, their financial impact

on the nation's economy, the appropriateness of the Government's response, and the potential for recurrence of such crists. In addition, the Council was asked to advise on how the vulnerability to future energy crises can be avoided or mitigated. For your reference, the Secretary's request letter is Appendix A of the draft report.

At the time the Secretary requested this study in the Fall of 1985, he expressed concern over a growing public complacency with the nation's energy situation. Shortly thereafter, world events proved the Secretary's concerns to be well placed. Few, if any, in industry or government foresaw the speed and depth of the oil price collapse that occurred in early 1986.

As this audience knows all too well, crude prices fell sixty percent in the first six months of 1986. Even though prices have rebounded somewhat in recent months, the 1986 price drop and the uncertainty it created have sewn the seeds for a dramatic reversal of the progress made over the last decade in conservation and in domestic oil and gas production.

With this as a background, the Committee held its initial meeting less than a year ago. At that time, deep concern was expressed that much of the exploration and production development sector of the petroleum industry was being dismantled by the rapid decline in the price of oil.

The Committee felt that, while the work was progressing on this detailed and broad scoped final report that we have before us today, it was imperative that an interim report focusing on the severe drop in oil prices be developed on an expedited basis.

The Council issued an interim report last October, addressing the near term impact of the price decline on the U.S. oil and gas and related industries and, in turn, on the economic and strategic security of the United States. Since October, the Committee the subcommittee and the three task groups have continued a vigorous schedule of meetings, work sessions and drafting sessions to produce a draft of the final report for the Council's consideration. This final report, Factors Affecting U.S. Oil and Gas Outlook, attempts to develop a concensus among many constituencies—independents, majors, pipelines, service companies and others. All are represented on the Council. All have contributed to this effort.

It has become evident in recent months that there is a lack of awareness or appreciation on the part of the general public and Congress of the long term threat to our economy and national security posed by Middle East OPEC's ability to manipulate oil prices. Also, simply diversifying our imports away from insecure sources does not isolate our nation from energy crises and price shocks, as oil is a

fungible, easily transportable and internationally traded commodity. These problems must be widely perceived before actions or corrections can be taken. Hence, this report's comprehensive review of historical factors and current supply and demand data concerning both our industry and our nation.

In addition, the report is written to be applicable to a downturn in the energy environment in general, not to specific prices. At the time we last met, oil was fourteen dollars a barrel. It is now seventeen dollars per barrel. Our goal was to have a meaningful report at either price. Certainly we need to recognize that seventeen dollars per barrel effoil does not eliminate our long term concerns. The gravity of the energy situation facing this country is expressed in the report's executive summary. As it is very brief and succinctly states the study's message, I would like to read it at this time? and O quote:

"With apprecipitous drop in oil prices, U.S. petroleum exploration and development budgets have been slashed, drilling has fallen drastically, major personnel layoffs have occurred in every segment of the industry, reserves and production are declining, and the productive capacity of the industry is being seriously threatened. The petroleum producing areas of the nation have been devastated. These events have increased and

continue to increase the nation's dependence on oil imports and, thus, subject the United States to a dangerous level of vulnerability.

"Two characteristics of oil and gas distinguish them from other commodities and give rise to national security concerns. First and foremost, the use of oil and natural gas is pervasive in the U.S. economy, accounting for two thirds of the nation's energy requirements. Second, there are no ready substitutes for many petroleum products. The economic impacts of future oil price shocks will depend on many factors. Nevertheless, as U.S. importes dependence rises over time, the economic damage that would arise from an energy crisis inevitably increases.

"The concentration of oil reserves in the Middle
East increases the likelihood of volatile prices
and supply disruptions in the future. On a per
barrel basis, U.S. oil finding and lifting costs
are many times higher than in the Middle East.
This allows Middle East producers the flexibility
to adjust prices and production policies to meet
internal needs. OPEC's decisions concerning the
level of production will directly influence world
price levels and simultaneously impact the economic

wellbeing of the nation and the major segment of its industrial base. These factors create great concern about future U.S. national security. Based on geology and geophysical data, the United States has substantial undiscovered oil and gas reserves. However, these resources are relatively high cost because they are located in either smaller fields or in remote and hostile environments. The discovery and development of these resources will require significant investment in the development of new technology.

"The reductions in the level of exploration and production activity brought on by continuation of lower prices and reduced cash flow cannot be quickly reversed. Reduced incentives, including the price decline, have significantly decreased the willingness and ability of external sources to support the industry. The time lag required to improve the industry's productive capacity will depend on both the depth and duration of these conditions which impair the availability of investment capital, manpower and equipment. This increases U.S. energy vulnerability and places the nation at greater risk.

"While the recent oil price decline has affected

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all segments of the industry, it has been particularly onerous for the oil field service industry. Eighty percent of the recent increase unemployment in the oil and gas extractive occurred in this field. Equipment is being lost either through lack of maintenance, cannibalization, or liquidation. Skilled and professional personnel with years of training and experience are unemployed or moving to other Any future increase in demand for oil industries. field services will require the service and supply industry to be rebuilt. There is no question that depressed conditions in the petroleum industry will affect the long term welfare of the nation. Until the economics of oil and gas exploration improve appreciably through increased prices, reduced taxes or other incentives, U.S. exploration will remain stagnant, dependence on imports will increase more rapidly, and the nation's vulnerability to oil price and supply shocks will rise to an excessively dangerous level. All of this will seriously affect the nation's security and economic stability. Since the United States remains vulnerable to future disruptions, Government should carefully consider whether measures should be taken to alter

these trends or otherwise reduce the nation's energy vulnerability.

"The energy policy options fall into two broad categories. One, those that have been considered for some time as viable options for the longer term benefit of energy supply and demand in the United Two, those that have been recently States. considered as possible ways to counteract the the price decline. In view significant effects of of the importance of energy to the nation and the complexity of energy issues every effort should be made to formulate these and other options that could conceivably satisfy the objective of improved energy security through the development of oil, gas and alternative fuels and through conservation." This ends the executive summary. The statements

made here are supported by the detailed analysis in the report. The report presents a broad coverage of many issues and is divided into three parts. The summary, the main body of chapters and the appendices. Let me quickly summarize the contents of each part with regard to their coverage.

The summary section was written on the assumption that many readers would not read the entire report. This section thus comprehensively summarizes the main body of the report. This section consists of the Executive Summary,

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conclusions and options for consideration, and a report summary.

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The major conclusions from the study are presented following the Executive Summary. These conclusions are U.S. oil import dependence is rising. Higher U.S. oil import dependence increases vulnerability. The U.S. economy remains vulnerable to oil price shocks. U.S. import dependence can be lessened but at a cost. The domestic petroleum industry faces obstacles, and U.S. Government energy policies can play a significant role.

As you will recall from the final report outline that was presented for your review at the last Council meeting, the report presents various options, rather than a specific set of Government policy recommendations. These are initiatives that the Federal Government can undertake if it chooses to act to slow or reverse the trends identified in Thirteen options are presented, both short and this report. long term, and pertaining to both supply and demand. report summary contains key data from the main body of the report. Also, we have attempted to include graphs which illustrate historical and future data trends critical to understanding the key factors that will affect our industry. The total summary section is admittedly long, but as you know, it is a complex message that we are trying to communicate.

The main body of the report is divided into three Section one, historical perspective on energy sections. response At consists of three crisis and U.S. policy crisis. Chapter one is a general introduction and chapters. It outlines analogies to the current situation and warning signals from the past. Chapter two reviews actions and events in the oil and gas industry that led to the energy crisis in the 1970's. Government policy responses to these crises, both failures and successes. Chapter three reviews #/c the effect of the energy crisis economy with regard to GNP, inflation, unemployment, etcetera. brief look at the economic effects of the recent price decline.

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chapter four is the start of section two and summarizes the major economic, physical, institutional and international factors that affect the U.S. oil and gas supply and demand outlook. In Chapter five, The Economic Factors, we address the effects that oil prices have had on energy supply and demand from a historical perspective, and through the two surveys that were conducted for this study. These two surveys, the NPC Oil and Gas Outlook Survey which reflects the responses of about thirty companies or institutions on worldwide supply and demand outlook. The second survey, The Independent Petroleum Association Society of Professional Earth Scientists' Drilling Outlook Survey

which was sent out and represents the views of over a thousand participants in U.S. oil and gas drilling activity. Both surveys were presented in an abbreviated form in the interim report.

Chapter six, Physical Factors, analyzes the effects of the principal resource factors on the U.S. oil and gas supply and demand outlook and stresses the relationship of oil prices to these factors. The factors discussed include the size, location and maturity of the U.S. oil and gas resource base and reserve editions. The level of technology available to explore for, develop, produce, refine and consume oil and gas and certain alternative fuels. Last, the condition of the oil field service and supply industry.

Chapter seven, Institutional Factors, discusses the effects that environmental and other Government policies could have on the U.S. oil and gas supply and demand outlook. In Chapter 8, The International Factors, since oil is actuagible, easily transported, traded globally and its price is influenced by OPEC actions, we have reviewed the international factors that impact the outlook. These include oil supply and demand for both OPEC and non-OPEC countries.

Section three consists of one chapter, and that is Policy Options. This section represents Government policy options available for avoiding or mitigating U.S. vulnerability to future energy crises. As I noted earlier,

no recommendations are made. Rather, advantages and disadvantages of the major options are presented.

The final part of the report, the Appendices, contains additional information about the NPC and the data bases utilized in the report. I might add that, where available, final 1986 data, or best estimates, will be inserted in the report in the final editing.

In addition to the report itself, the Committee has prepared and recommends the inclusion of a letter of transmittal from Chairman Bailey to Secretary Herrington which summarizes the Council's concern about the current energy situation and urges serious consideration of the options available to the Government to assist the petroleum industry's effort to respond to the threats posed. It is intended that this letter be bound in the front of the report.

This complete my review of the draft report.

Significant commitment of resources at a time when we are all having to cut back. I would like to give special thanks to all efethose who made this commitment.

First, I wish to thank the members of the Council for providing the personnel for the study groups. I would also like to express my appreciation to the DOE for their considerable support of the study effort. The dedication to

this effort by all of the participants has been outstanding. While I cannot single out each individual who has contributed above and beyond the call of duty, I would like to recognize the Government Cochairman of the Committee, Don Byer, principal deputy assistant secretary for fossil energy. The chairman of the economic and environmental impacts task MeNahb group, Jim McNabrof Conoco; the chairman of the historical factors task group, Frank Verastre of chairman of the future supply and demand factors task group, DEWES Chevron. Last, I would like to add a special John amount of thanks to two independents, Patrick Dallas, and Paul Hilliard from Lafayette, Louisiana for their commitment, hard work and sacrifice from their own businesses during a very difficult economic environment.

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unanimously approved by the Committee. As we are all well aware, there are strong and diverse opinions on some of the issues addressed in this report. But, the Committee believes that the draft represents a well balanced response to the Secretary's request. Differing views of future events and their potential impact on the U.S. petroleum industry in the nation are to be expected in light of today's fast moving and unpredictable national and international developments. Accordingly, the report does not attempt to forecast future events or make a specific set of policy recommendations.

However, it is the Committee's belief that the United States and other consuming nations face a repeat of the energy crists of the 1970's. Consequently, we urge the Secretary and the Administration to thoughtfully review all of the various options available to prevent a recurrence of these crises and to take appropriate actions.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my presentation.

and I would hope you would also convey to Jim Ketelsen our thanks to him for this important piece of work. I think the Committee has done an excellent job on this report, and the subcommittees and the task groups are certainly to be commended on this very timely and important work.

I intend to deal with this just a little differently than we have perhaps in the past. All the written comments that have been made to me dealing with the report have been focused on the transmittal letter. For that reason, I am going to ask you to first deal with the approval of the report and then secondly, deal with approval of the transmittal letter. So, at this time, I would like to have a motion to adopt the report of the Committee on U.S. Oil and Gas Outlook.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I'll so move, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Is there a second?

I second it, Mr. Chairman. SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: 1 (The motion to adopt the final 2 report of the Committee on 3 U.S. Oil and Gas Outlook, entitled Factors Affecting 5 U.S. Oil and Gas Outlook, was 6 moved and seconded.) 7 CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Discussion? 8 (No response.) CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Being no further discussion, all 10 of the Council members that are in favor of adoption of the 11 report please say 'aye'. 12 THOSE PRESENT: Aye. 13 Opposed, 'No'. CHAIRMAN BAILEY: 14 (No response.) 15 The report is adopted. CHAIRMAN BAILEY: 16 (The final report of the 17 Committee on U.S. Oil and Gas 18 Outlook, entitled Factors 19 Affecting U.S. Oil and Gas 20 Outlook, was unanimously voted 21 for adoption by the Council.) 22 Now, on the transmittal letter, I CHAIRMAN BAILEY: 23 -CI'm like a motion to approve would ask you to first, (wh-24 the letter that's in the booklet and then we'll deal with 25

discussion. Is there a motion?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I so move.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Is there a second?

SPEAKER 4: Second.

(The motion to adopt the letter of transmittal included in the final report of the Committee on U.S. Oil and Gas Outlook was moved.)

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Discussion? Yes, sir?

DISCUSSION OPEN TO THE FLOOR

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I'm RICHARD GONZALEZ,
Senior Research Fellow at the University of Texas. I have
been involved in the study of energy economics for fifty
years, since joining Humble Oil and Refining Company as its
Economist.

some of you may remember that, back in 1970, another report was presented about oil and gas which said that the United States could meet its future needs for oil with a very modest increase in oil prices, and I moved that that report be rejected because I did not consider it a valid projection of what was going to happen from my analysis. I compliment this Committee on an excellent presentation of the information and analyses of the alternatives. I'm sorry that the report does not specifically address the Secretary's

request for advice on how to reduce and mitigate vulnerability. I would like to suggest consideration for addition in the letter of transmittal the following thoughts:

First of all, the draft makes clear that the report provides extensive evidence that the U.S. will remain vulnerable to economically disruptive and expensive oil price shocks unless its dependence on oil imports is reduced from the current high levels to much lower safe levels.

Second, the report shows that the United States has ample potential domestic energy resources, including coal equivalent to one trillion barrels of oil, to reduce vulnerability to shocks created by actions of oil exporting countries. These resources temprovide ample time for improvement of technology to increase energy efficiency and to provide renewable energy at reasonable costs.

To reduce vulnerability to price shocks created by oil exporting countries I believe that the letter of transmittal should state that Congress and the Administration should act to accomplish the following objectives, and I will list these.

First, to encourage exploration and development of all potential domestic energy resources, including those of on shore and off shore Federal lands.

Second, to assure incentives for increased investments in the development of all domestic energy at the

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Third, to assure adequate incentives for research

rate required to reduce dependence on oil imports from the

to promote entinued improvement in energy efficiency and additional recovery of oil from known reserves, and in reducing the cost of renewable energy to competitive levels.

Fourth, to make sure that no taxes are imposed which discourage investments in developments of domestic energy resources, and that any changes in tax provision be designed to encourage development of domestic energy at a rate adequate to reduce dependence on oil imports.

energy is greater than that of oil imports because of the cost of a strategic petroleum reserve and of the Government's expenditures on synthetic fuel programs and research, and to consider what the Government should do to show that it recognizes that the price of imported oil does not cover the full economic cost to (indiscernible).

Six. To make reduction of the very large outlays for imported oil part of the total program of reducing the frade frame deficit of the United States.

Now, as the Council members are aware,

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distinguished economists such as William (indisternible) of

the Wardware Energy Center have recommended that the

Government impose fees on imports to recognize that it is 1 imports that make necessary the expenditures for the 2 strategic petroleum reserves and for the synthetic fuels 3 4 program, and research. dollars a barrel which I consider completely out of line, but 5 I do think that the Government should recognize that there is 6 an externality in the price of oil that is not covered by the 7 cost of imports. In economic terms, this calls for action to 8 9 correct that.

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The Government should quit talking about free market in oil, because it is perfectly clear that the kind of shock movements that we have had, the large changes in price, do not reflect gradual adjustments of demand and supply. They reflect the action of governments that can manipulate price to their advantage as stated in the report, and have In that situation, it is a mistake for the Government to keep talking about a free market for oil.

He has recommended a tariff of ten

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Gonzalez, for those remarks. Your work is well known and certainly your views are well respected.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Well, thank you very much,

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The letter that I ultimately But, let me say this. will draft, I don't feel can really deviate from the report itself.

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There are some points that you have made that the industry and those associated with the industry would have

very little difficulty in agreeing with. Other points that you wanted made, I think it's quite clear that we have some rather broad disagreement, particularly as it relates to specific recommendations.

We will certainly take into account and go as far as we can in emphasizing the important points in the letter, so long as the letter is consistent with the report.

Do we have further discussion? Yes, sir?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I waited for someone else to say this and they didn't come forward, I guess --

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Would you state your name,

please?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: MACK MCLEAN, from Lafayette, Louisiana.

I stood up at the last meeting, as many of you remember; I brought some questions to the floor and I'm going to do it again.

Now what we have before us is a very excellent incisive report. I congratulate the Committee on their work. This is really a beautiful work.

Whether we come up with suggestions for options, how strong we make any suggestion or option, I think, at this point in time may be moot. But, what is more important is, we've got to get the problem across to the public. We don't have the credibility, as I pointed out at our last meeting.

We, the members of the oil business unfortunately wear the black hats. We don't have the credibility. There are people, however, that do. The President, in spite of his problems in recent days. The Secretary of Energy and many other people have got to start projecting the problem we're not going to be able, nobody's going to be able -- the Administration or nobody else is going to be able to offer solutions until we convince the public that there is a national security problem.

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CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Thank you very much. Is there further discussion? Then -- yes, Fred?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: What concerns me -CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Your name, please, so we can have
it on the record?

from the Unocal Corporation in Los Angeles. What concerns me about your letter -- I've no criticism with the report whatsoever. I think Jim and his associates have done a commendable job. Certainly, it confirms what we all suspected, and that nobody in this Administration wished to believe. In fact, we've been told on many occasions that we should relax and enjoy it. We should be happy. We've got a low cost energy climate to operate our country in, it's good for manufacturing. I'm surprised they could say that, because it sure as hell hasn't improved our export

capabilities.

Nevertheless, we've had this snow job now for twelve months. That's the education, sir, that we have given the public and the Administrative level, that there is no problem. This report confirms what I think most of the men in this room knew, and women, that we were on a toboggan of reduced production and reduced reserves.

point and we are now able to say to the Administration 'we told you so'. Now that

Now, I get concerned in the letter here where it states,

"We have seen the foreign countries action their own self interest and erratically change the world oil markets overnight. The United States and other consuming nations must reform vigilently to actions and be prepared to respond to ensure that their economic prosperity and energy security are not jeopardized."

I think we should follow that statement and say that, let's face it, we have gone now another year with this report coming out, and the report should emphatically confirm that we have already put ourselves in the position of being partially crushingly destroyed as an industry, and that we don't need some tender loving care from the Government to hold us where

we are. We need the care to back up to where we were a year ago before the confirm backs of the decline in production and reserves became self evident.

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As you know, we now apparently do have agreement on at least one thing with the Administration and that is the oil production has dropped between seven and eight hundred thousand barrels a day. I guess, on that we don't have to take the lawyer's position on the one hand and on the other hand, but one area we can confirm.

Now, it seems to me that the time to tell these people that they have sat around and have been oblivious to the attack made on the United States, the same kind of attack as if we'd been bombed and our oil wells put out of Surely, we would have been aroused if that had commission. We would have had the job done through our country happened. But we got it done with the (practice being exactly that way. the same by this obvious violence of slowing down the production of the Western world and, in effect, as I call it on many occasions, the approaching borse came into our country with their cheep oil, pushed us around so that we could not combat it Now we have had to suffer the The consequences are here; the report states consequences. I think that this letter should have it in black and white. a tone that would indicate to the gentlemen of the Administration, this is not a time to maintain the status

quo, this is the time to back up and put ourselves in a position to get back at least to where we were as soon as we can, and action should be taken accordingly.

everybody wet trembles and shakes, especially those marvelous people called lawyers who worry about such matters as discussing it and so on I don't intend to do that.

There are enough people going to jail without me joining them. But, I would say that the Government is in the position, and they don't need to be told any more. They've been told again and again.

The man from Concoct who so ably brought up that subject, in effect, stated that fifteen or fourteen dollar oil won't cut the cake, and seventeen won't. Presumably, we were able, and had demonstrated in industry, that the level where we were, which is something in the area of twenty five — I know that was above the average that we were getting in 1985 for our oil — was giving us sufficient cash flow that warranted us hold our — pretty well, hold our production and our reserves. That is a fact that that was the level of the average price, at least for our company in the United States, all anditions for plays of crude that we had were all the way down to that horrible sixth gravity stuff that God gave us in Santa Barbara — Santa Maria. That sweet condensate from that marvelous state of Louisiana.

demonstrated that too. There shouldn't be anything left to argue about. We should implement Government action and Effective effect addefensive plan against those who are out to destroy us.

You know, the laugh of this whole thing, of course, is that the OPEC boys overshot. You know, they thought they were going to hold us at twenty, and that would be a nice number that they could slowly suffocate us with. But, thank God, they did overshoot, because they really demonstrated the severity of foreign powers and their decisions have on the United States.

I think that we should confirm to the Administration that we have dawdled, postponed and cajoled ourselves into this happy hour. It's like 'thank God it's Friday' every day of the week. We can go out and have a drink and be happy and enjoy this energy and drive as much as you want. Hell, they're even talking now about doing away with the speed limit so we can make sure we burn some more effective I've been the lines to save energy all these years and everything we've done has gone into reverse as a result of what's happened in the last twelve months. Now, I think that this report should be more agitated. Your letter should be more agitated in that it should convey to the Secretary and the Administration that, 'you fellows have sat around,

ignored us. Here is the situation we're in. This report confirms it. Action needs to be taken any way that's required to get us back to where we were in 1985, both as to the level of pricing and the tax structure.

You know, this new tax bill reversed everything that the Administration thought was marvelous in 1981 when they supposedly put all those things into effect that increased the reason for investing. My God, we're going back now so we're increasing the capital gains tax, doing everything in our power to make certain we're not in a position to attract money for investment, particularly so in our industry.

Now, I've had enough of this happy talk to last me for the rest of my life. We've established a climate in this country that's destroying the value of companies. We've made it possible for the weakened companies through pricing to have these companies destroyed by the barbarians of Los Angeles, Washington and Wall Street. A lot of companies, as you know, have been on the skids. I've ended up my career as a kind of a peon to the banking profession. I get up every morning and write a check for somewhere between one and a half and two million dollars just so that we can open the doors.

Incidentally, the guy that causes all my problems wrote a letter to the L.A. Times the other day and he said,

what Unocal ought to do is sell equity. Hell, the whole purpose of his game plan was to take equity up, let the company pull the debt. Thank God we've only got it half full rather than totally full. So, we're at a survival. But, the United States is not a survivor. I can become a happy guy. We can liquidate our companies slowly but surely, as is happening to most companies today, as the statistics of this report confirm.

I think, in conclusion, sir, you can tell the Secretary what I've said in your spare time.

CHAIRPERSON BAILEY: Fred, you are eloquent. Thank you very much for those remarks.

Yes, sir?

with the Big Six Drilling Company. I mention the name of my company because in the visibility business, anytime you can get a little free advertising you'd better take it. I know there are a lot of people here that have a lot of wells to drill build this year.

I'd like to point out that (indiscernible) the oil and gas drilling activities fell fifty percent which will reduce production in the future. That's sure a true statement. I don't think it tells the whole story.

The drop of fifty percent in (fore) 86 was a drop

get the picture of how drastic the drilling business. To really get the picture of how drastic the drilling business has suffered, you'd have to know that there were 4505 rigs running in '81, and at the worst part of last year there were just under 700. So, the reduction in drilling activity, from the top to the bottom, was sharp and sudden drop; It wasn't fifty percent, it was eighty-five percent. I believe that that's a world's record for the greatest drop that any industry ever had in any phase of new endeavor. If you were in it, you would really feel it.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Thank you very much. Yes, sir?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Chairman, in order to

point out --

CHAIRPERSON BAILEY: Name, please?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: John Michael Jones, sir.

In order to point out some of these things that we're talking about, as you mentioned to me earlier, we do have a trend line for '86 now, the data just in. We also have recent months showing that the twenty-seven percent number on a month basis, now, would be thirty-two on a net basis. On a gross basis, thirty-eight percent of our needs are being met by imports. I'm wondering if it would be appropriate to include data of that type to show that the direction that we all had feared a year ago has, in fact, been borne out now with the recent data, in your transmittal

letter.

answer to that is yes. That's a statement of fact, as long as we understand that you can't take a specific point in time and say that is the import percentage, because next month it could change, but, the fact that we have established a trend line. We should point out the direction in which that trend, or the total amount of imports is slipping away from that trend line. We can certainly do that.

MR SMITH: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Any further discussion?

MILLER.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Yes, sir?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: [JOHN REX JONES] In the Secretary's absence, he's been complimented many times on his foresight in requesting this study and, at the same time, the Committee has been complimented many times in the preparation and development of this study. I would like to second both of those comments.

It seems to me that, while we're discussing this transmittal letter, the thing that seems to be coming through most severely, most importantly, most concernably is the matter of urgency. The matter of whether or not those in the Administration sense the urgency that this industry senses about the problem of our increasing vulnerability to imports

and our dependency and, therefore, translating that into security aspects.

I'm wondering if, perhaps, the Secretary has access to information that we have not yet developed in this study or in other studies that have been undertaken almost during this same timeframe. Perhaps that information, if he could or would share it with this Committee, might reduce this apprehension and this extreme concern that we are under today, because there does not seem to be that degree of concern on the part of some within the Administration.

information that might be shared with the Committee that this might reduce his apprehension and alleviate some of the concerns where our trust has been to in?

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Thank you very much. I would ask, perhaps, if the Secretary would like to comment on that. He might do it when he makes his remarks in a few minutes.

Do we have further discussion? Well -- Yes, sir?

Name, please?

On Paul Hilliand

member of the (indiscernible) from Lafayette, Louisiana Our area now enjoying the eighteen percent unemployment rate.

The accepted figures for the production decline from 1/1/86 through 12/31/86 seems to be about seven hundred

fifty thousand barrels a day. That decline is only about eleven percent of the total average daily production in the lower forty-eight of the 1985. So, there's an eighty-nine percent left. But the decline represents the equivalent of all of the daily production in 1985, in the following New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arkansas and Mississippi. That's seven hundred and fifty thousand barrels a day in those fourteen Weemight try to think of the decline in terms of the states. loss of fourteen out of thirty-three producing states, (inc. those states which produce oil for America: Now, decline continues unabated and we see it accelerated in recent months, and it certainly shall becaccelerated if the rig Count To compestays around current levels.

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In 1987, we'll see the decline of production equal to the total produced in 1985 by the following states:

Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma. They produced produced seven hundred fifty-seven thousand barrels a day averaged in 1985.

But since they've already declined, you'll have to throw in Alabama, Tennessee and Florida which is another ninety-two thousand barrels a day. You now have a scenario wherein you'll have lost from total production, the equivalent of total production, of twenty-one out of thirty-three producing states. That may help the people here in Washington put it

That's all. Thank you. in a slightly different perspective. 1 Thank you very much. CHAIRMAN BAILEY: 2 ROBERT MOSBACHER. SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: 3 like to add to a comment that was made earlier about the 4 credibility of those in the oil industry and (toland that the 5 report, and hopefully the transmittal letter, should go 6 beyond the concern of the oil industry. Now, I think the 7 concern that the people in this room have, (inc) his industry 8 has, is way beyond the concern of a group of oil men. 9 the concern of Americans, because I suspect most people in 10 this room are able to survive, and they'll be here when the 11 prices go up. They probably will be making a great profit 12 and, selfishly speaking, many of them would be better off 13 just sitting it out. But, as Americans, everyone in this 14 room is concerned about our country and what's going to 15 I hope the Administration and the happen incour dependency. 16 Congress and the rest of the country realize that. 17 Thank you Bob for those CHAIRMAN BAILEY: 18 Any more discussion? 19 remarks. [MAC MeleAN]

don't want to dominate. I just want to recommend that the missed secretary this is probably, no reflection on the rest of us, and missed admitseprobably the best comments of the day from Mr. Hartley. I strongly recommend to your readings from the

records Mr. Hartley's comments to the Secretary.

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CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Thank you. Any further discussion?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Well, I think you can see I have quite a job in attempting to draft this transmittal letter.

My friend Chuck has furiously been taking notes.

We can redraft this letter, and I think we should. It's quite obvious that the letter will not reach some of the extreme positions, if you will permit me to refer to them as that. But, I think the tone can certainly reflect the urgency that I think I detect from your comments and, as I said at the outset in the discussion of the letter, the final draft obviously will have to be consistent with the report itself.

I think what I would ask the Council to do is to authorize me to attempt to draft that letter which will be attached to and made a part of the report and, as we do so — the Committee will certainly have the obligation to work with me in that regard — we'll take into account as best we can everything that has been said here this morning about the letter itself.

I have a motion and a second, and subject to that final editing, I would like to ask you to authorize me to proceed with it. All those in favor, would you say 'aye'?

THOSE PRESENT: Aye.

Opposed, say 'no'? CHAIRMAN BAILEY: 1 (No response.) 2 Thank you very much. CHAIRMAN BAILEY: 3 (A motion to authorize Chairman Bailey to edit and finalize the 5 transmittal letter to accompany 6 the final report of the Committee 7 on U.S. Oil and Gas Outlook was 8 approved.) 9 SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Chairman, FRED HARTLEY 10 Do you plan to have any minority letters. I hope I again. 11 don't have to have a minority letter. (I mean & I) wasn't too 12 You referred to are extremes/here in the room and I don't 13 n extremu at all (indiscernible) think ` 14 CHAIRMAN BAILEY: That was probably, Fred, a poor 15 choice of words on my part. But, what I meant to say is that 16 we couldn't reach, I think, all the positions that have been 17 advanced. 18 MR. HARTLEY: But, you may want to consider -- the 19 Committee here may want to consider whether there should be 20 to contain room in this report aeminority opinions on the 21 recommendations that we've seen, if we feel that the 22 recommendations are going to make iteto your letter ande not 23 convey some of the things that have been expressed in this 24 room, being what Mr. Mosbacher says, whether our nation's

survive.

been tortured. He's absolutely right. We can all Hell, I got my first Social Security check the other day, I'm in great shape. I never asked anybody for it, by the way. It just came in the mail. I never filled out one damn form to get that check. So, I think we might like to have that privilege if we feel it's necessary. I don't personally plan to do that unless I just feel forced to say that the minority viewpoint on what we should do as a result of the contents of this report would motivate me to do so.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: I think my response to that, from the Chair, is that the report has been approved by the Council, and if any Council members would like to write a minority report and forward it on to the Secretary, fine.

But, I think the report has been submitted and approved.

MR. HARTLEY: I have no problems with the report, I think the report is beautiful. I'm talking about a call to arms letter, which is your letter.

19 CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Yes, sir?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Chairman, WILLIAM STEVENSON from Utah. (Indiscernible)

I think one of the first real shocks that I feel that really is making the difference is the Secretary's position that he recently came out. I read about it in two different parts of the country and I think the public has

some awareness now of the decline in oil production.

that asked for it, and (indiscernible) asked for it, it's kind of like taking coal from New Castle. In all due regard that the report undoubtedly is correct, or seems to be correct as possible, but are we not really looking at a media problem as well? We acknowledged that the oil industry wears the black hat So, don't be modest?

people in here who may could possibly, if they agree with the report in general, produce a white paper that says people with other professions other than exactly being in the oil and gas business, you know, concur with this. Is there not a possibility that some of the media be produced out of this?

The members effective people, of this Committee, when they go back home, perhaps, report to the local media there. Because this is not a battle of us getting a report correct to the Department of Interiors. It's a battle of minds and the only way that's going to be solved is when the people, the housewives in the kitchens in the morning reads it in the papers or that school teacher, or that truck driver, has an understanding that we're faced with the impending disaster. I would recommend what the policy of the National Petroleum Council really is. I would suggest that you give some consideration in looking at the media battle as well.

think that my response to that is that, as you know, the Council serves at the pleasure of the Secretary of Energy, and I believe that the study that we have prepared at his request is responsive, as Chuck Shultz outlined. He asked us to examine the factors affecting the nation's future supply of oil and gas. He asked us to examine the factors that precipitated the energy crists in the 1970's, the financial impact on the economy, the appropriateness of the nation's response at that time, and the potential for a recurrence of future crises.

Also, he asked to advise on the vulnerability to future crises and how they might be avoided or mitigated. I think the Committee's final draft is an excellent response, and I think that has been generally verified from comments throughout the Council, that it has been an excellent response to that request. Now, the Committee, in their work considered all these various options, and the Committee structure was made up such that we did hear, in Committee, these various arguments advanced.

I think that the options that have been outlined are those that will start the debate and, if we are successful in our efforts, the debate will start. Our job was to present the facts as we see them to the Secretary, which we have done. But, I think, as the debate starts there

that

are other avenues in which to advance our ideas and to reach the media? There are other ways that the petroleum industry and others that are interested in the nation's work, as carefully outlined by Bob Mosbacher and others, that we'll have to look to those approaches in order to participate in that debate. I don't believe that the Council itself would undertake to do more than do the best job we can of being responsive to the Secretary and delivering into his hands a report that states the facts as we can best assemble them. I feel that we've done that.

Are there any other comments?
(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Well, I think, Mr. Secretary, that this report will be of help and of use to you and the Department, and we are indeed honored to have prepared it for you. I want to add my thanks to the many people within the Department who have also provided their time and their efforts to assist our groups in their work, and I want to thank all the members of the Council who have also provided a lot of help and assistance, staff time, and what have you, in helping temprovide the various subcommittee members and the task force groups.

I wonder at this time if you'd like to make any comment about the report itself; also, any other remarks you'd like to make.

I'm delighted to introduce Secretary John Herrington.

Thank you, Ralph. I think, SECRETARY HERRINGTON: before I start, I would like very much to join you in saying a word about Jim Ketelsen. To me, in the last two years that I've been in this job he has, I think, been a very thoughtful I've had a chance to meet with him several times and I know a lot of you are much closer friends than I was, but to me he was very helpful. I would like to join you in expressing what I think is a loss not only to this industry but of a fine American.

The energy outlook that you've put together, I I've seep quite a bit think you should be congratulated on. credibles I think it's an extremely thorough and incredible job that will be coming at a very critical time. The data, the projections, the suggested options have been an asset to us at the Department in our ongoing review which we are now looking at coming out with in probably the middle of March. We're looking somewhere along the week of March 16, providing our printing dates can be met.

That was one of the questions Do we have new data? We have made a great effort that came up here a minute ago. an interagency to work on an interdepartmental basis and an Adence basis and the Government across the board. There has been

on this, there has GEEN I want to congratulate Bill Umlister who's

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extensive effort to draw in CIA analysis, State Department

Defense Analysis, questions like anticipated Persian Gulf

interruptions, when we expect one how the report, I

think, as you see it will have all of that wrapped into it.

Those were taken into the calculations. I know all of you

agree with me that one of the hard things to do is predicting

a situation like this, but it's probably as credible as we

can make it. That, plus your report, I think, should set the

playing field, or the ground work, for what is a pretty firm

statistical base that we can all work from.

The -- I think it's very important, the comment that was made a minute ago about media and other comments -- It's very important that these choices that you have discussed in your report and some of the options that we are going to put forward need to be communicated and discussed.

I couldn't help but look at the timeliness and I fody of know it wasn't by accident, though, thatethe Op Ed piece in the Wall Street Journal that was written by one of your members, John Baden, "Do oil and ecology mix?" Look at the benefit of something like that put before businessmen in this country who read that particular periodical every day. I bet very few know -- two of the main points I picked out of that this morning for examples. John said that seven hundred and sixty million acres of Federally owned land representing one third of the land area of the U.S. and less than a quarter of

operating around the country today know that figure? Point two he made that was, I thought, very good. Forty percent to sixty percent of all Federal lands are closed to oil and gas leasing, yet a GAO report says two hundred sixty-one million acres of Federal land outside Alaska have serious potential. Small point. But not so small in the scheme of things.

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As we move forward into the debate of whether this country is secure enough to take the easy environmental vote for Senators and Congressmen in this country. I mean reasy environmental vote is this: "Close down the Arctic wildlife refuge."

An area that admittedly has potential in the -anywhere, depending on what analysis you look at -- between five billion and twenty-nine billion potential increserves, sitting directly between two major fields. It's an easy environmental vote, but do you as a citizen(stille)take that step and still honor your obligation to the what I think has been discussed very well this morning, the national security aspects of this industry and of the outcome of this I think my answer is pretty clear and I think industry. yours is pretty clear, but when you look at an article like the one that was put out this morning, I think it brings home just how short sighted we have been in a number of particular I think, while our study will not be concluded until areas.

next month -- and I think that's timely -- it's coming together. This debate is reaching a new level of consciousness. One of the things that Ralph said a minute ago that I agree with entirely is that this is a cooperative effort between the industry, obviously the Government. But Congress is a large player in this and obviously, Americans that need to know about the situation.

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I've been hearing from a number of you in the industry. I'm also hearing from people that are in the service industries infrastructure. Yesterday, we met with the Governors of Texas and Oklahoma, the past president of the Geophysical Association. I think we're beyond the point of asking if there is a serious problem. I think that, we have carried that point until how I think that everybody recognizes it.

The question that was asked a minute ago, does everybody in the Administration know that. I can't tell you honestly that everyone in this Administration knows that. You have some people in the Administration, significant policy makers that do know that, including the President. In a number of meetings where some of you in the industry have been present, along with some Congressmen from your Districts, the President has made some very strong statements in that regard. I think, one of the things he said when he tasked the National Security Report to the Department of

Energy -- I'm trying to recall exactly what he said. But, he said the statement -- I made a note of it. In asking me to oversee the high level energy review, the President made the statement that we should never again be dependent on unreliable foreign sources of oil, which I think is a foregone conclusion. Further, that a strong and viable domestic petroleum industry is vital to our nation's wellbeing. I think it's well known in the Administration today that there are significant problems in this industry. If they don't, they're blind.

Your own report of 4/86 shows us that our activities in oil and gas drilling are down fifty percent, our domestic production has dropped seven hundred thousand barrels a day from year end, oil demand has increased by about two and one half percent, crude oil and petroleum product imports have increased twenty-three percent. You could go on and on and on. How many people out of business, the unemployment rates in Louisiana. I think the damage has been alarming. I think the fallout from the fact that we have a hundred and fifty thousand direct oil industry jobs that have been lost, nearly a third of this total work force, is going to bring this message home even stronger.

I think a further fallout from this that will have tremendous political affect. Alaska state government loses a hundred and fifty million dollars, and Texas loses about a

hundred million dollars for every dollar decline in oil prices. Certainly, that will have long term political effects not only now but in the '88 election, and as we enter into Congressional debate on what we do about this problem. That's where we are today.

That's the hard part. I think we have a strong significant recognition across the board of what the problem is. The question is where do we go. Your report, I think, will be the basis for some strong action. I think our report, setting forth a number of options that I'll go over in a minute, will be the basis for some strong action.

I was deeply disappointed last year. Perhaps you could tell some of my frustrations. We were unable to deregulate natural gas, get rid of incremental pricing, get rid of the Fuel Use Act, repeal the Windfall Profits Tax, put through the oil and gas revitalization act of 1986. These were not big things. These were reasonable, productive things, although not alone would not help this particular industry totally, they would be a signal. They would be a start.

what did we get instead? We got a -- we were successful in some areas, as you know, in the accounting procedures at the SEC and a few other things that may have helped you a little bit. We got, instead acsuperfund legislation that was financed through a differential in price

between eight and a half and eleven cents. Effectively, a three and a half cent oil import fee. You couldn't call it much else. But, miniscule, very tiny, to finance superfund activities.

The first thing that happened was, we had high officials from every country in the world that flew immediately to Washington and began the drum beat for protectionism, 'you're violating GAT', 'you are treating our industries unfairly'. It didn't stop. Some of the letters I received from the Energy Minister in Great Britain and other countries, if you read them in a closed room without any other factors around you, it would make you think that we were going to war tomorrow and that the Port of New York would probably be blocaded in the morning. Very hard, hard GATT So -- of course, GAR yiolations had been filed positions. and it has affected trade negotiations across the board. Three and a half cents.

obviously very important. We must settle that dispute on outer continental shelf. A good proposal has been put forward by the Interior Department, certainly a reasonable one. There's no reason we can't get Windfall Profit Tax

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ANWR ANDWAR; a major environmental debate is facing up in ANWR. This is not something that will be easy to do.

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elements of the Oil and Gas Revitalization Act -- some of you may have gone over this in detail in December when Phil Graham put it up, some of you might not have. They were talking about EPA regulations on drilling muds, production waste, volatility standards in fuels. Simple things. He hit a brick wall.

The report that we put out, we are making great effort to do two things. One, have the statistical base in our report in agreement with the industry figures so that we are talking from the same playing field. Then, we are trying to put out a number of options with corresponding data; what do we get out of those particular options if they are enacted? What does it cost us as a country? What does it cost us in GNP, what does it cost us in tax revenue, trying to weigh cost benefit analysis. I think that we have plugged everything in this. If we haven't, I expect to hear about it, and I am sure that I will. But, I believe the report is very credible.

We need to do some more economic review on some of these before it comes out. But, basically, we have looked at, I think, about everything that's been discussed. Everything will be put in this report. Some of the ones I might mention that are going to be reviewed are, obviously, oil import fee, variable, floor will be looked at. Faster tax recovery of G&G costs, a potential area we might do some

good. Certainly cost benefit, one of the better options, several proposals for changes and depletion allowances that are aimed at both encouraging capital formation and to increase exploration activities overall. We need to look at those options. I think some of the other ones, allowing percentage depletion for transferred properties, the relaxing net income limitation, allowing tax credit for domestic oil and gas exploration, development and investment, price flow.

You know most of them.

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Each option that we put forward, I think most cane Take an option like a gas meet the test of energy security. I think it's fair to say that, for every penny of gas tax you put on a gallon of gasoline you would probably get a billion dollars to the National Treasury. I'm not sure that isean energy security option. I think it's more of a revenue I don't know what that does for you and your raising option. particular industry, but y suspect very little. I quess, the ultimate goal is to raise the quality of the discussion that is taking place if we are going to address this problem. know that Ralph said it a minute ago, but we need to do an education process to the public on what is at stake, number - ohe and then, come up with the options to solve it.

It was recommended that I re-hear Fred's remarks.

I have, I think, read about everything that you've written,

Fred. I find it very educational to me and it has been very

beneficial to me in my job. I congratulate you being outspoken on these issues. I think you have brought the debate home on a number of these issues, and that needs to be done. But, I think more of that from experienced people in this industry and experienced people in the energy sector who are truly concerned about this project. Another way, such as that article this morning in the Wall Street will be very helpful.

certainly don't have all the answers, but I am willing to work toward a solution of these problems, and you have to know that. This Administration is willing to work toward a solution. We have, in my estimation, never lost sight of the objective of a strong oil and gas industry. I have had people come into my office saying that the man re-elected has left us. He has not left you. I don't think these choices are any harder for a Reagan Administration than they would be for any other Administration.

we have some very difficult times that we are facing now. I think the nation needs to recognize that we owe this industry a tremendous debt. You have, throughout the history of this country, been what I would call a backbone of the prosperity, of the economic engine that has built the industrial capability that we have in this country. So, in action now -- I guess I don't have any

specific words of encouragement today except that inaction now, in my estimation, would be a tremendous mistake.

I think, Ralph, that's what I have to say on the way of off the cuff remarks. I would be happy to try and address any of the questions that you may have.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Secretary, BRUCE CALDER. I wonder if you could tell us, in your meetings with the President, just give us an appraisal of where you think the oil industry problems stand with him as opposed to a lot of other problems that he has to handle?

SECRETARY HERRINGTON: Well, you know, the problems that any President of the United States, whether it's Ronald Reagan or anyone else, faces our huge cross the board. We have had many meetings on this with Secretary Baker, with the Vice President, with the President. We have brought down Congressmen and Senators from the oil producing states. It is not an issue that has escaped his notice, I guarantee you.

We have met in the oval office. We've had cabinet level meetings on this. I would have to say it's very high on his agenda on the energy security, otherwise he would not have asked for this particular report that we are going to hand him next month.

The report is lengthy. It looks at every possibility that we can come up with on options to aid what is a disaster. You can't characterize it any other way. The

report is what, Bill; about four hundred and fifty pages?

It's similar in size to yours and it has, I think, a very good discussion.

The President will obviously want to hear about it personally. We'll probably have a couple of cabinet meetings on it. It will get substantial attention in the Administration.

Bob?

· SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: \ [Unidentified]

LOBERT PARKER
[Unidentified]

Mr. Secretary, I've been present when the President said what you said he said.

Yes.

SECRETARY HERRINGTON:

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: [Unidentified]

 $^{/}$ That is,

we must never again be dependent upon an unreliable source for our energy. My problem is that we are already there.

I'm not bringing this fore criticism, I'm bringing it as ae

recognition.—There's a terminology here in favor of forces indefuninative where the exterminology here in favor of forces indefuninative where the extending about a findiscernible. It it's "will" and "has." This is what I'm having a difficult time with made it well in hand. I think this is important as hecke and I know you and others in the Administration are too.

You put the bill of time. I know you're working bothe.

(indiscernible)

We've lost to Big Sever of our U.S. energy already of us and many feel unnecessarily. You know that it's much larger than many had predicted. As we have alk major segments of capability, at least fifty percent.

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              of the whistle were to
               ow, here's the whistle we'll blow tomorrow to
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   restore our energy security quarde I am not sure we can do
                              and O Selive in a free America.
   it, and I'm not a loser of this type. Believe me, youe
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   mandatorye it shows me how we express ourselves.
   may occur, and
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   have the (indiscernible it took every rig to keep these! We
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   now we cannot make twenty-five hundred readers in the world
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   We have lost all the infrastructure that made it possible
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   even for those of us who drill to drill for those of us who
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                     That Capability has
                     Active drilling is gone and I don't believe it will
   need drilling.
  Come back very quickly and I don't believe the 800,000 banels per day will come back. (indiscernible) I don't think it's something we have an
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            of turning Sack on.
   option to currently let go on the back burnere It's that
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   kind of terminology that sometimes blackens the report. On meetings Ore
   been sitting in on, the President reachs yery, yery favorably, because he
   findispernible to Knows the tacks on those isshes.
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              I think we'll use much more in the next two years. " lose;
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   it isn't "might" lose. We are going to love oil production and capability will (indiscernible). It isn't likely, we are going to doe
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   what Wilbur does and capability -- e
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               Withink) the situation is serious now, not one that
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               In hoping the report can say that and use words well.
   might come, hoping (indiscernible) and use wordse I cannot
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   tell you how to write your report (indiscernible) but I
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    guess I'm pressing you, Mr. Secretary, for the same thing
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              and where said many times.
                                             The things seem to be
    that you have infinite knowledge of.
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    running about two years behind what's presently happening.
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guess I'm not asking you a question, I'm making a speech, but

if we join our forces,

I'm asking your assurance that (indiscernible) we can convey

the fact

it back that much of the things that we (indiscernible)

the future for the United States is Yery grim.

SECRETARY HERRINGTON: I appreciate those, and I

don't disagree with anything you said. It's been brought home to me by a number of you and, I think, in those meetings with the President, the other fact that there is a ten year lead time on some of these activities.

Most of the reports and most of the studies, whether you take the best case or worst case, meet it middle case, show oil problems in the mid-1990's. All of you, as professionals in your industry, as technical people, know that it takes ten years and have been very vocal on this. It takes ten years to build an infrastructure. So, we are sitting here in 1987 debating whether we drill into a potentially twenty-five barrel field. That is short sighted if we don't. I think that is one of the things that has to be straightened and stressed by you.

Any others? Thank you. Yes?

[C. M. Melean]

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Secretary, I think
what Rob was trying to get across is, do you think, in the

Mostacher
words of Bob Baumbackethat the work --

think that the President is prepared now, having facts before committee and from this committee, he will be him from his committee, he will be

Americans in the words of Bob Baumback? to convey to the public what the problem is. Not necessarily what the solution is at this point in time, but you have to identify a problem before you come up with a solution. Unfortunately, the problem is not a security problem. It's just not out there yet.

what's going on is like three feet wide? But the great telling were to telle the people of the United States what's going on in the world, that's whategets through.

definitive answer, obviously, because we haven transmitted the report. I know which way he thinks and how he's leaning on this issue, and it's right in line with what you said. What action the White House will elect to take at that point, I simply am not in a position to tell you. I know what I'm going to recommend, that this issue be brought out.

Yes?

Mr. Secretary. As a follow up to that, and a recommendation that may be some solution. It seems to me that the education of the public is a joint industry and Governmental responsibility. Certainly, this has worked very well down in documents the crisis and that sort of thing. Could the DOE

actually allocate funds and or time texthe personnel who helped us compile this report to in fact, schedule meetings regionally around the country. We could help educate the public.

SECRETARY HERRINGTON: Well, I think we'd be willing to look at it. But, I think more, we would be willing to look at it on the basis of an energy security study that we put out. I wouldn't mind wrapping these two together.

Whether we could actually go out with funds for public meetings on the NPC report, I don't know whether it's legal or not. I'd have to find out. But, it's not a bad idea.

Sennett Johnston had inugy

hearings down in Louisiana rade. Atlantacgot national exposure. You had, what -- six or seven thousand people turn out; that kind of thing. These Op-Eds that appear in Wall Street Journal, I think they're beneficial.

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I'm FRANK PITTS, an independent

(indiscernible) Cfrom Dallas.

Recently, I was on a panel and prepared my paper,

For the panel discussion, I had to get information about what

the various countries of the world would have potential oil

24 in the natural path of production we recoing, ore

considering doing to encourage drilling activity in their

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countries. New here in the United States is on the skids. Yuy rapidly.

other countries, I've found on my investigation, were considering, some had already placed into being, encouragement in the form of taxes and various other things, for excdrilling activity in their country. I hope we don't wait too long and let our industry here continue to be dismantled at the rate it's currently being done without doing something.

SECRETARY HERRINGTON: I would agree with you. Ralph, thank you very much. I appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Well thank you very much,
Mr. Secretary. On behalf of the entire Council we certainly
want to express our appreciation for your comments and your
presence here this morning.

We have several administrative matters before us.

The first is a report from the Agenda Committee and A.V.

Jones is Chairman of the Agenda and he will present his

Committee's recommendations. Mr. Jones?

MR. JONES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ladies and gentlemen, as he stated this morning, Secretary Herrington has requested the National Petroleum Council's advice and recommendations on the Petroleum inventory, storage and transportation capacities. A copy of this request letter, dated February 20, 1987, is attached to the Agenda Committee

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discussion paper in the Council members' information Additional copies of this will be available outside packets. the room following our mesting.

requests the Council Mre Secretary requires that Specifically,

request be cancelled to undertake a new study updating previous National Petroleum Council reports on this subject He asked that emphasis be given to a as necessary. re-examination of minimum operating inventory levels. The location of storage facilities and availability of inventories in relation to local demand and the capabilities ende distribution networks to move product from refining centers to their points of consumption, particularly during periods of stress.

Pursuant to Section 7.1 of the Articles of Organization of the Council, this request was referred to the Agenda Committee for consideration as to whether the request is proper and advisable for the Council to undertake. On Considering Considering This request, the Committee made the following observations.

The Council has conducted numerous previous studies of inventory, storage and transportation capacities. 1984 report entitled Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity, it was the tenth Council report on the subject. Additionally, the National Petroleum Council has issued numerous reports on all facets of petroleum transportation,

with the latest being the 1979 report, Petroleum Storage and Transportation Capacities.

The most recent inventory data in these reports are from early 1983, and the transportation data are from 1978. There has been major changes in the production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas and refinery operations, and in the petroleum products distribution networks and the markets they serve. Previous minimum invitation for estimates may no longer be valid and the inventories now tend to be kept closer to refineries rather than at points of end use. Additionally, major pipelines in some areas have been closed or converted to other uses, while new ones are being built in other areas.

Finally, while the National Petroleum Council's prior studies are the most current comprehensive treatment of petroleum storage and transportation that are available, they are now outdated. Proper updating of this information can only be done by the industry. Accordingly, the Agenda Committee finds this request proper and advisable for the Council's consideration, and recommends that the Council agree to undertake a comprehensive new study on petroleum inventory, storage and transportation capacities, as requested by Secretary Herrington.

Mr. Chairman, this complete the report of the Agenda Committee and I move it be adopted by the membership

of the National Petroleum Council. Thank you. 1 CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Thank you, A.V. I have a motion 2 to adopt the report of the Agenda Committee. Do I have a 3 second? 4 Is there any discussion? 5 (No response.) 6 All those in favor, say 'aye'. CHAIRMAN BAILEY: 7 THOSE PRESENT: Aye. 8 Opposed, 'no'. CHAIRMAN BAILEY: 9 (No response.) 10 CHAIRMAN BAILEY: The motion is adopted. But, as I 11 call for this vote and have this motion placed in front of 12 you all, I want to call your attention that, in accepting 13 these study you are agreeing, as you've done in the past, to 14 provide the personnel and the information necessary to 15 complete the assignment. A lot of work is involved and as we 16 undertake these reports I think it is important that, as we 17 always have in the past, do the thoroughly and be fully ld lor's laduship 18 Council members will be responsive to the undertaking. a committee of the Council will be selected to begin this assignment. 20 The Council members support the NPC operations in 21 By the dedication of many hours of their time and 22

two ways. By the dedication of many hours of their time and expertise, and that of their company personnel to thee study efforts, and by your financial contributions. I would like to thank each and every one of you for our continuing

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support, particularly during these very difficult times this industry.

(The motion to adopt the Agenda Committee's report by the Council

was adopted.)

The Council's Financial committee met yesterday and John Hall, chairman of that committee, will now present his report. Mr. Hall?

MR. HALL: Mr. Chairman and members of the Council, the Finance Committee met yesterday to review the financial status of the Council. We reviewed the calendar year 1986 financial statements and I am pleased to report that the financial condition of the Council is sound.

At our last meeting, we recommended and you approved the calendar year 1987 budget of one million six hundred forty-five thousand dollars. As I noted to you at that time, that's eleven percent below last year, and a twenty-eight percent reduction below the 1985 budget. So, the NPC is doing its part in contributing to the ost reduction that we need in the industry.

This budget includes funds to complete the preparation and printing of the study you approved today and provides funds to undertake the additional study that was approved this morning. But we're not recommending, therefore, any increase in this budget because the funds are

already there. So, our budget will still be one million six hundred forty-five thousand dollars.

We then discussed the level of member contributions required to support the budget. The Committee recommends that member contributions for the year be the same as last year. We propose that any additional funds be taken from the contingency, if necessary.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, that concludes my report.

I move that the Finance Committee report be adopted by the

Council.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Thank you, John. I have a second. Any discussion?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: All those in favor, say 'aye'.

THOSE PRESENT: Aye.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Opposed, 'no'.

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Thank you, the report is adopted.

(The motion to adopt the report

of the Finance Committee by the

Council was adopted.)

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Our final report this morning is from the Nominating Committee. The Committee met this morning, and Collis Chandler, the Chairman of the Committee, will now present their recommendations.

MR. CHANDLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Nominating Committee of the National Petroleum Council met this morning and agreed on the following nominations for officers and chairman and members of the Agenda and Appointment Committees of the Council. First, however, let me thank the outgoing chairman, or the retiring chairman, of the Appointments Committee, Ted Burtis Brutus the outgoing chairman of the Agenda Committed, Jones, who has served us since 1981, and you are outgoing chairman of the Council.

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(NOP) For NPC Chairman, Mr. Edwin L. Cox. Chairman, Lod M. Cook.

For the Agenda Committee, John Bookout. Bill Carl, Hubic | Eubic Glark, George Keller, Jim John Carver, myself Ketelsen, Frank McPherson, Bob Mosbacher, Larry Rawl, with Chick Williamson serving as Chairman.

One the Appointments Committee, Jack Allen, David Dorn, Jim Emison, John Hall, Fred Hamilton, John Haun, A.V. Jones, Dick Morrow, Don Simmons, Joe Williams and Fred Hartley serving as Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, this completes the report, and I move that the Council elect the foregoing for 1987.

I have the Thank you, CHAIRMAN BAILEY: I have a second. Is there any motion, do I have a second? discussion or question ?? All those in favor say 'aye'.

THOSE PRESENT: Aye

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Opposed, 'no'.

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN BAILEY:

Then, the report is adopted.

(The motion to adopt the reports

of the Appointment and Agenda

Committees by the Council was

adopted.)

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CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Well, let me say that it has certainly been a real personal satisfaction for me to have served the Council for the past two years, and your support has been greatly appreciated. I think, as I said earlier, I think the Council does continue to fulfill its designed role and provides valuable assistance to the Government.

I want to also tell you that I think we have an excellent professional staff here in the Council. I think Marshall Nichols and his very small group are very hard workers and dideextremely well in conducting the work of the Council. They work very well with the Department of Energy and, as you can see, they do get the job done.

So, now it is my pleasure to pass the gavel on to our good friend Ed Cox, and I think that all of you would agree with me that Ed's many years of accomplishment within this industry and his broad knowledge of the industry and its leadership will serve both the Council well, and also Ed.

Ed, do you have any comments?

MR. COX: Thank you very much. I just wanted to second what Collis Chandler said about the job that's been done by our Chairman. Those of you who have been intimately involved in the workings of the Council over the last couple of years know the complete dedication that Ralph Bailey has given to this Council, and he has done a superb job. He's always been there with thoughts, ideas and initiatives, and I think that he deserves another round of applause. I just want to say thank you, Ralph, for a great job.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Well, thank you very much.

That's very much appreciated. Well, this brings us to the end of our formal agenda. Does any Council member or anyone else in the room have any other matters they'd like to raise at this time?

Yes, sir?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Excuse me, Ralph, but on the point you made with regard to education of the public. If we don't recognize the report was jointly prepared, and then put the Government in the position of assisting us in educating the public. In that regard, I'd like to suggest it at this late date, and since there seemed to be a good consensus and the Secretary is saying he's going to help if he finds out he's able to do that, that we put a p.s. on the letter which asks them to be involved in a joint effort to

educate the public.

I think the public deserves the right few us having to find the crisis that we had, to give account forum to ask us, the industry, and the Government what they intend to do. I think there should be some effort made jointly by the industry and the Government.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Well, thank you for those comments. Obviously, it does no good to produce a report unless it, in turn, produces action. The education of the public is a key part of that; even educating the Government, as has been said in this room this morning, is a key part of that. I think we should go as far as we can within our charter in that direction, and that's something I'm sure Ed and his group will consider as we go forward. We certainly consider the request that we put a p.s. on the letter. Thank you.

Well, there being no further business -SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Yes, sir?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: FRED HARTLEY. On that point of educating the public, I'd like to bring to your attention an experience that I had where I was a speaker on the platform at an energy issues forum of the NAM, with the staff of the Resource Committee, as you know.

I was absolutely amazed to find out the intensity

and the activity of the manufacturing associations, especially the big companies. If it happens again to the oil industry and any efforts on our part to do the things that we've been talking about this morning, I that that it's going to behoove us to get the principles of our organization, those organizations, to see if we can't get them off our back, because they are determined to keep energy costs down to an absolute minimum in spite of the fact that we know that energy costs today are not reflective of the costs that are required to maintain the vital industry.

I must say that it came as a hell of a shock to me that this was a status exempt, and their property adding machine is pretty powerful. They certainly will be, unless we convince them otherwise, unless we confuse them in some way, they're going to be working against the interests of the oil industry and the National Petroleum Council.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Fred, thank you very much. There being no further business, I would like to announce that I've asked Ed Cox and Chuck Shultz to join me here at the head table for just a few minutes to respond to questions from members of the press on this morning's meeting and on the report.

So, do I have a motion for adjournment?

SPEAKER FROM THE FLOOR: I make the motion.

CHAIRMAN BAILEY: Second?

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above entitled matter.

Deborah Joy, Transcriptionist

February 25, 1987